NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDOS SENSETT. SPPICE M. W. CORNEL OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS

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THE DAILY HERALD, new conts per copy. St per content
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JOB PRINTING executed with seatness, cheapness and de-ADVERTISEMENTS removed every day, advertisements in ortid in the WERKLY BEKALD, FAMILY HERALD and in the Colifornia and Suropean Editions.

PRIMERAL ARIS SARAME

PROADWAY THEATRE, SPONGWAY - MARRIED FOR MO MIBLOR GARDER, Brokeway-The Joily Millers-

BOWERT THEATER BOWERT GISIPPUS -KEDNETE. BURTON'S THEATER Stondway, opposits Bond et.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-OANILLE

LAURA ERRES THEATRE, Broadway-Junith NEW OLTMPIC THEATER, Broadway-Inish Emigrant

BARRUM'S ANDRICAN MURSE'S, Tondway Songs by THE WELSE NIGHTINGALE—GRAND EQUARIA, OR OCHAN GAR BEN-CURIOS-TIES, &C. GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINRTRELS. 444 Broadway

MECHANICS HALL, 472 Broad way. -- Nagro MELODIES-THE TIGHTING PONIES -- BY BRYANT'S MINERAL

We are still without tidings of the steamer Central America. She left Havana on the morning of the 8th, and on the following morning was caugh in a terrific gale, which-according to accounts received by the Empire City, which also left Havana on the 8th-continued without cessation during five days. The passengers and crews of the Central America probably numbered seven hundred sonly. She had also on board a million and a halt in treasure and the Californian mails. Much alarm is felt for their safety, and the steamer David Webster, which leaves this port to-day for Havana and New Orleans, will deviate from her course in search for her. We understand that the Empire City, which put in at Norfolk, will likewise, during her passage to New York, join in the search.

We have news from Havana to the 8th inst. Frenchman, a black man and a boy had been landed at Havana. They were picked up at sea adrift in an open boat. The boy gave information that the party formed part of the crew of the brig Albion Cooper, of Portland, Capt. Humphreys, which sailed from Portland in June last, bound for Cardenas; that the Frenchman and negro killed Capt. Humphreys, his chief mate and three men, and then set fire to the vessel. The supposed pirates were in charge of the American Consul at Hayana. The vellow fever was racing with virulence among the shipping in port and the newly arrived soldiers also suffered severely. The sugar market was inactive. Gen. Lersundi, the new Captain General was soon expected.

Wm. R. Calhoun, nephew of the late John C. Calhoun, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris, in place of O. Jennings Wise, who has re-

We publish in another column a speech delivered by Gen. Jeff Davis, at Hernando, Miss., on the 5th inst., where the people had prepared what is termed in that region a "basket collation." The topics trested- Kapsas Governor Walker, the ad ministration and slavery-are not the freshest, but they were no doubt highly relished, as the Mississippians generally find an unaccountable attraction in these subjects. The speech, however, is well worth studying, as it developed somewhat the policy which the Scuthern secession wing of the democracy in Congress will pursue regarding the question of the admission of Kansas into the fraternity of sovereign

The contract for carrying the United States mail over the land route to California, was signed in this city vesterday. Messrs. John Butterfield, William B. Dinsmore, Will am G. Fargo, Alexander Holland, J. V. P. Gardner, M. L. Kenyon, Hamilton Spencer and others, are the contractors. The go verement was represented by Mr. Dundas, second assistant Postmaster-General. The contract, which to run six years, is to go into effect twelve months from date. Six hundred thousand dollars per annum is the price to be paid the contractors. This will doubtiess prove to be a profitable job, as it is in the hands of energetic parties who have the means. and who understand thoroughly the business they have undertaken. It is understood that the contractors will form a joint stock company.

The Central Park Commissioners met yesterday Mr. F. L. Olmsted sent in a communication accept ing the post of Superintendent of the Park.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, but did no public business. It was supposed that they would take some action respecting the Seguine's Point Hospital, since the State authorities have decided that it shall be a Quarantine; but the Commissioners say the building is not in a fit condition to be occupied, and they are prevented by an express law from spending the Emigration funds for any other chiect than the care of emigrants. Should the Quarantine Commissioners put proper furniture in the building they will take charge of it, but not

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Richard Sherene, a youth, was tried and acquitted for being in company with a man who attempted to pass a five dollar counterfeit bill on the Lee Bank Massachusetts, upon J. V. Smith, on the 18th ult The defendant's counsel clearly established an alibi and proved by several witnesses that the accused bore an unexceptionable character. The trial of Michael Wogan, Jr., charged with arson in the third degree in setting fire to the wholesale liquor store of Wm. F. Bearnes, No. 274 Front street, on Sunday, the 21st of February, was commenced. A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecutionwhose evidence was of a circumstantial nature. The case will be continued to-day.

The Sport Legion, under the escort of General Ward B. Burnett and the New York Volunteers, visited Walker's gullery of paintings on Broad vay yesterday forenoon They intended to have visited some of the fortifications of the narbor, but on learning that they would have to start for home by the four o'clock train, as the six o'clock mail train. would not carry them, concluded there was not time to go down the bay. The Independent Guard conducted them to the depot.

The Board of Education were to have held a meeting last night, but there was no quorum preent nineteen members only answering to their

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of B ston during the week ending 41th inst. amounted to \$843,799. The value of imports during the cor-

responding week in 1856 was \$968,738. The receipts of beef cattle during the past week amounted to 3,927 hear an increase of 1,093 hear as compared with the receipts of the week previous There was an active demand vesterday, but the large supply, and the inferior quality of the stock caused a decline in prices. Common and inferior grades brought Sc. a 9c., while 11 dc. and 12c. were paid for the best descriptions only. The average price was about 10c. In cows and calves there was no change to notice from last week. Veal calves advanced about to per pound—the range being from 5c. a Sc. Sheep and lambs were in pientiful

quality. Swine are beginning to arrive frely at market, and prices declined ic. per pound. The quoted rates are 7;c. a 7;c.

There was a further improvement in breadstaffs yester (ay, and more activity, caused by an improved expirited mand and light receipts. Common grades of flour advanced a out 5 cents our barrel. Wheat, with sales of 50 000 a 60,000 bushels, advapoed 20. to 3a. per bushel Open also advanced about 20, per bushel, with a fair novement is coupe ted to some extent with information received regarding the extent of the potato rot in Great both in Ireland and England, as being more extendre and serious than the newspaper accounts would lead one to believe. With our large crops, should high priors be main tained, which must be the case, more or less with couon tobarco and rice, and probably also with breadstuff on a more solid and healthy basis, will probably ers long be realized. The sales of cotion vesterday were conflued to some 400 bales, at quotations given cheschere. Pora supar were sold to the extent of about 1,200 hads., with 300 mais of Java were made at prices given in an ther column. Freights were some easi r and some less active as far as flour and grain were concerned, on account of the

Independence of the Judiciary-Judge De-

The singular stultification of the democracy at Syracuse involved in the re-nomination of Judge Devio for the Court of Appeals, is beginning to excite a good deal of newspaper discussion on the independence of the judiciary, the elective system of Judges and the proper mode of nominating our judicial candidates. But we cau dis cover nothing in all the special pleading from various quarters that has come before us in de fence of this nomination of Judge Depio, proving it either consistent with the principles of the democratic party or essential to the doctrine of an independent judiciary, when we have no such thing-our judiciary being dependent upon the will of the people.

There is a manifest contradiction between the declaration of the Syracuse Convention of "uncompromising hostility" to the usurpations of the Seward oligarchy of our last Legislature and the nomination of Judge Denio, upon whose decision the most odious of toese usurpations is declared a constitutional act, valid and binding upon all concerned. "Uncompromising hostility" to this encroachment and an endorsement of the act cannot go very well together. If a candidate for Judge is nominared as a party man he should be held to the principles of the party; if nominated independently of party considerations, then there are no party obligations in force to support him Thus much in a partizan view of the case.

N. xt, as to the assertion in this nomination of Judge Denio, of the great principle of the inde. pendence of the judiciary. The doctrine sounds well: but reduced to a close analysis under our elective system it becomes nothing but a glittering and unmeaning generality. This idea of an independent judiciary is derived from the evample of our English ancestors, whose laws and in stitutions enter so largely into the framework of our own. But while the appointment in England of Judges for life, independent of the smiles, frowns, intrigues or caprices of the court or the appointing power, is one thing-the election from time to time by the sovereign people of our Judges in New York is quite another thing.

The great fundamental principle underlying every branch of our government is the sovereignty of the people, and the supremacy of the will of the people. Thus, even the Judges of our Court of Appeals have been made elective by the people for a limited term, in order that the people, from time to time, may make such changes among their judges as they may deem expedient. During the term of his office the Judge is beyond all interference with his legal decisions, and they, coinciding with the majority of the Court, are the supreme law. To this extent we have an independent judiciary, but no further. With the expiration of his term of office the Judge becomes a private citizen, and with no further claims to a re-election by the people than can be furnished in his judicial decisions affecting the rights, the liberties and the wishes of the people.

The object and essence of an elective judiciary is to restrain the action even of that branch of the covernment subject, from time to time to the sovereign judgment of the people. We might as well have our Judges appointed at once for life, if they are to be re-elected from time to time, so long as they shall right or wrong, conscientiously discharge the duties of their office. But as this power, possessed by the people, of a periodical election of their Judges, includes the power to elect new ones, the pretence that the renomination of Judge Denio was essential to the independence of the judiciary falls to

Grauted that Judge Denio's decision upon the Police act was faithfully rendered according to his views of the constitution, he knew very well that that decision was subject to another court of appeals, in which the people of the State of New York are the supreme judges; and he was doubtless prepared either for a nomination or a rejection by the democracy at Syracuse, upon the exact constitutional merits of his decision. But what can we, or what can he think of a nomination by a body of men declaring "uncompromising hostility" to the act which he approved, and yet peminating him as their faithful expounder of the law? Is this the way to maintain ar is dependent judiciary? Can we denounce the wrong, and applaud the wrong doer at the same

Our impression is, however, that the pretence that the nomination of Judge Denio for a reelection was a party concession to the independence of the judiciary is a talse pretence, and that other influences connected with the legislative branch of the government secured his nominstion. We believe that the Metropolitan Police act was a gross usurpation of the local municipal rights of this city and of other places within this present Metropolitan Police districtwe believe that it was an act of usurpation striking at the very basis of our ancient local chartered liberties and privileges-we believe that a large majority of the people of this destrict and of the State hold this act to be an unconstitutional act, and that the masses of the democratic party have been disappointed and deceived by their Syracuse Convention. We believe that this nomination of Judge Den o was not a concession to the doctrine of an independent judiciary, but a concession to the Seward oligarchy,

and a very unwise one, too. The usurpations of the late black republican Legislature, the decision thereon of Judge Danio, and his nomination for a re-election, as we take it, are all of the same piece of cloth. Coupled with the Syracuse democratic platform, this nomination is a mockery and a stumbling block to the masses of the party, and an offence to the intelligence of the people. If the people may not touch the ermine of a Judge on the ground that

supply, and sold briskly at \$3 a \$6 50, according to judiciary, why let the people abandon the right and the power which they hold to reverse a judgment trampling upon their rights; and let them semend that their Judges be appointed for life. Thus we may have, indeed, an independent judicary, and we may place it above all corrective appliances, whether its decisions are good or bad, or consistent or inconsistent, with our system of popular institutions and popular rights.

> But while we have an elective judiciary resting upon the intelligence of the peopl -a system under which the decisions of our Judges, from the lowest to the highest, in the persons of the Judges themselves, are rendered subject, from time to time, to the popular judgment, why prate to us of an independent judiciary? Let us ab de by our political system as it exista. It a party has a nomination to make to fill an occurring vacancy on the bench, let the candidate and the principles of the party-at least upon the fundamental issues of the constitution-approximate to something like consistency. The rule which governed Judge Denio's nomination would also justify the nomination by the democracy of Gerrit Smith or W. H. Seward for the same office. This Syracuse process for securing an independent judiciary through the nomination of party candidates, in defiance of unconstitutional laws and party principles, is, in a word, a miserable delusion

> THE GALE ON THE SOUTHERN COAST -OUT Southern coast has again been visited by one of those terrible storms that have made the month of August so disastrous to the shipping interests. From the accounts that have come to us from several quarters, and particularly from the report of one of the passengers from Havana by the steamship Empire City, which is published in another column, we learn that the gale began on Wednesday, the 9th instant, off the coast of Florida, and that between that day and Sunday, the 13th it swept the entire range of coast from Cape Canaveral to Cape Hatteras. The destruction caused by this harricane will probably amount to millions of dollars, as the disasters that we are as yet enabled to report are those of a few steamers that survived the gale, or of vessels that probably were caught within its outer

> The Empire City is safe at Norfolk, and most of her passengers came on last evening; but the mails were delayed by some misunderstanding or improper course on the part of the Postmaster at Norfolk, who refused to forward them. As they contain large remittances from Havana, which in the present state of our money market are eminently desirous to the recipients here, this delay may cause them serious injury. The telegraph advises us that they have now been sent on, but the conduct of the dilatory Postmaster should be inquired into. The steamship Southerner has reached Charleston in a disabled condition, and we approunced the safety of others in our yesterday's issue. But some anxiety will be felt for the steamship Central America. She left Havana on the 8th, with some six hundred souls on board, including crew and passengers, and \$1 600,000 in treasure. She soon ran away from the Empire City, after leaving Havana, and it is to be feared that she encountered the heaviest part of the gale. We learn that the steamship Daniel Webster, which leaves to-day for Havana, instead of the Empire City, will have directions to look out for the Central America, and it is probable that the Northern Light, which will leave on the 20th for Aspinwall, in place of that ship, will have the same. It is to be hoped that she may be heard of from Nassau or some part of the Bahama banks, as when the gale struck the Empire City it was blowing from the Northwest.

THE POLICE DESCENT UPON THE ORSCIENCE LITERATURE.-There is, we believe, a little remnept of faith in what is called rural simplicity. and we have no doubt that there are a great many nice people who believe that Philemon is more virtuous dressed in homespun and making hay. than when attired in broadcloth and balancing a yardstick in a Broadway bazaar-that Phillis is pure as the running water of her own mountain brooks, while the mind of her city cousin flows with pollution like the metropolitan sewers. In fact, our country cousins would have us believe that New York is a Gomorrah, doomed to eternal perdition, while the rural districts are Canasp, where the chosen few dwell forever in innoceuce, purity, truth and love.

We have several times been called upon to insinuate, in a delicate way, that this was an erroneous idea that the moral condition of the city, all things considered, was much higher than the country. Our Boston cotemporaries have been especially indignant at the comments of the HERALD in relation to the degeneracy of the Puritan stock, and have even been so impertinent as to deny the truth of certain positive facts drawn from their own columns to support our position. We have now to call their attention to some further particulars of a recent seizure of obscene books and plates made by the police of this city, and beg that they will note the fact that the business of the proprietor of the stock so taken was almost entirely located in the country, and the greater part of it in New England. The books of the concern show that its chief profit was derived from correspondents in Boston, and that its sales to its Athenian branch were much larger than to any other of its agents. Indeed, it has not, so far, appeared that there was any demand for the filthy trash in New York city, and that the police bave given the public the first intimation of the fact that any such establishment existed. We are glad to see that the respectable booksellers of this city had no part in circulating the poisonous stuff, and that they resisted the temptation held out by the extraordinary profit derived from the foul business

This exposé by the police proves distinctly what we have so often alleged—that the vice and immorality of the city is drawn from the country. We believe that it is notorious that there s more concealed lewdness, more sly rum drinking, in the small cities-Boston, Phuadelphia, Providence, Buffalo, Claveland, Cincinnati and Chicago-than in New York. The chief demand for obscene books and nasty newspapers is in the small manufacturing towns in New England, and it is from these same towns that the brothels of the metropolis are chiefly recruited. The police can prove that the prostitutes of this city come chiefly from New England and the other ide of the Atlantic; that it is a rare thing to and a woman born and bred in the city an inmate of a house of ill fame. These obscene books are published here, because the solitude of a great city affords the best shelter for crime—the test means of disseminating its work and of safely collecting its profits. Having been published, be books are eagerly suspeed up in the rural districts, and the seed they sow brings forth fruit for the brothel, the prison and the hospital. Inthis would interfere with the independence of the | deed it is within the knowledge of the police that

there have been found men so vile as to place in the hands of poor factory girls the poisonous stuff, for the express purpose of preparing them for a life of public shame. It is a sad commentary upon the morals of the country, that the victims are generally found eager for the sacrifice.

So with other oriminals. That notorious woman, whose escapades have lately attracted so much attention, was brought up and educated in the country, and yet her case has been seized by the rural press as a text whereon to preach long bomilies upon the vice and immorality of the metropolis; and if one reads carefully the reports of the Court of Sessions, he will find that the majority of prisoners brought before it are fresh from green fields and babbling brooks Quacks and quack medicines also abound in New York; but they would starve were it not for their country patrons. The people in the rural districts allow themselves to be poisoned mentally and physically; and some good old women in New England have such faith in humbug vegetable pills as to physic and purge themselves when they are not ill. Is it remarkable that the children of these people should be likewise ignorant and credulous, and that having once fallen they should flee to a great city as the best shelter from the consequences of their vices and the best field wherein to practice them anew?

We cannot allow the people of our city to be abused for the crimes and follies of their country cousins. We suffer sufficiently for them without

The late seizure by the police will doubtless put an end to the trade for a short time, but while the country demand is so great other per sons will doubtless be found ready to risk the penalty for the sake of the profit. Meanwhile, we trust that the law will be thoroughly carried out, and we are induced to believe that the police were lax in performing their first duty, which was to burn all the books. We have heard that the office of one of our philosophic and philanthropic cotemporaries was quite flooded with specimens of this curious literature. Can it be that the black republicans intend to use the books as campaign documents during the coming contest?

The New Fillbustering Expedition-Policy of the United States.

It is now pretty well understood that a new filibustering expedition is in process of organization, which is intended to be on a more comprehensive scale than any which has preceded it, and better defined in its purposes. The nucleus of this new organization is still the bold adventurer Walker, in whose star, notwithstanding his many failures, some, it appears, still place faith, and it is asserted that it will number fully three thousand men. He is aided, it is said. by a number of officers of the United States army, who are weary of waiting for the tardy glories of the national service, and who think that science in the field will ac complish what courage and daring have failed to effect. Walker is reported to have put himself in their hands; he is to furnish the prestige and they are to contribute the skill, which, combined, it is supposed, will be irresistible. It is intimated that General Walker will have to conform to the decisions of his officers in all military matters, and that his availability consists in his title as "President of Nicaragua." He will go back to resume his government-not as a filibuster, violating the laws of the United States and trespassing on the rights of a peaceful neighbor, but as a citizen, obedient to the call of his confiding and affectionate coun-

A portion of the argument upon which the new movement is based will be found in a letter of Gen. Walker, addressed to a gentleman in Georgia, which we publish in another column; but it does not cover the ground it purports to in its opening paragraph. There is a want of logical deduction in defending the introduction of slavery in Nicaragua on the ground that by so doing the interests of a sectional portion of this country were subserved, or from the reason that neighboring republics were making treaties to exclude it forever from their own territories. If the social requirements of Nicaragua do not call for the introduction of slavery, it would be unjust to that republic to use her merely as an instrument to serve the interests of other coun tries; and we doubt not that a much better argument for his course in relation to the annulling of the laws of the old Constituent Assembly might have been found in her own domestic policy than in the citation of reasons in which she may not participate. In accordance with the tone of this letter, the new movement thus far has been confined strictly to the Southern States, and it is from them alone that the money and the men are to be drawn. In fact, the hero of Sonora and Rivas is in no wise enamored of the North. His recention in New York was on the whole rather i chilling one

Courage, joined to an obstinate perseverance, is great quality, no doubt; but the man who is to build up a new empire, and mould and harmonize an alien people, must have the power to construct, as well as to tear down-to conciliate and attach, as well as to overawe and terrify. But we do not propose to discuss Walker or his character. In whatever may hereafter occur, in the direction which he has indicated, it is very probable that his part will be a subordinate one. Should the present expedition get fairly started and meet with success, nothing is more certain than that Walker will be succeeded by other and

We are, however, anxious to know what policy the government proposes to itself in this matter It cannot be ignorant of what is going on ; it must know that a number of its army officers are engaged in organizing the expedition; it carnot be ignorant of the fact that the timid are encouraged to join in the movement, or to aid it with money, on the assurance that the scheme is viewed at Washington in a favorable light, and that no impediment to its success will be offered by the federal govern-

It is certainly time that our government had a policy in Central America. If it is desirous of aggregating any or all of the lethmus S ates, the task will be in no way difficult. Most of them would rejoice to surrender their sickly nationality to the slightest demonstration of force on the part of the United States as such; waite all would resist to the last any private assault on their independence. In that case the change would be effected without bumiliation, and the States themselves feel that they were safe and likely to be prosperous and happy in their new relation

If not prepared for this, and if disposed to leave the rescue of these States from their preent hopeless condition to private enterprise and daring, then let the conduct of the government be at least consistent. Let it not be a party to the murder of its own citizens, by permitting

them to leave these shores and enter a hostile country, and then, under a sudden spasm of neutrali y, cut off their supplies, upon which their very lives are depending, as was done by Marcy and poor Pierce after permitting the Lopez ex-

pedition to leave the country. In one word, it is the duty of this government to permit this expedition to sail freely, and its supplies and reinforcements to follow without let or hindrance, so that its permanent success may be assured, or at once to crush it out with the whole weight of the executive arm. The many American bearts that are cold and decaying under Nicaraguan soil, and the thousands of suffering wretches who have dragged back their ulcerating limbs, all demand that the American government shall trifle in this matter no longer. Let us have no repetition of the scenes of Granada and Rivas. There must be no further at tempts on Nicaragua; or if allowed to be made, humanity urges that they should not be permitted to fail.

NEWSPAPER STOCKJOBBING EDITORS.—To conduct a leading journal and to gamble in stocks of any kind are hardly compatible occupations When a blacksmith has too many irons in the fire some of them must get cool. In the existing revulsion among railroads and other speculative stocks, the managers and principal proprietors of two of our daily journals have speculated beyond their depth, and gone to the wall-at least to a certain extent. Mr. Thomas McElrath was one of the original founders, conductors and managers of the New York Tribune, but whiist he was managing that journal he was eternally dabbling in speculations of one sort or the other. During the recent railroad mania he became au agent for the sale of railroad bonds, advancing his own funds on such securities, speculating in other fancies, purchasing country seats and building town palaces. He was also an officer of the Nassau Bank, and had facilities for borrowing money on the credit of the Tribune establishment to the extent, it is said, of \$40,000. He has succumbed to the pressure of the day, been compelled to part with his interest in the Tribune, and to clear out, and abandon that concern altogether.

The other newspaper man is one of the principal proprietors of the Daily Times, by name Mr. Wesley, and for anything we know a lineal descendant in piety and purity of the famous Rev. John Wesley. Originally he kept as exchange office in Albany, was a broker there, and was intimately connected with the stockjobbers of the Central Railroad and other prominent speculators in the capital of our State. He came down to New York and purchased the major part of the interest in the Times, including all the "little villains" of that concern, whom we suppose formed part of the property, and started atresh as a newspaper conductor and broker, for the buying and selling of stocks in Wall street. He was engaged for the Albany clique, above referred to, in buying and selling stocks, and in "bearing" and "bulling" the same, until the other day the pressure overwhelmed him, when he had to suspend for a few hours and get an extension from his brother brokers. It is stated in some of the newspapers that as agent for this railway clique he has had to pay \$400,000 of differences on the bulling and bearing operations of the last few months.

Such are a few specimens of the managers of the stockjobbing journals of New York, which for the last year or two have endeavored to deceive the country by bolstering up rotten enterprises, and humbugged the uninitiated by palming off bogus stocks on them. The present financial crisis is as yet principally confined to the stockjobbing and stock gambling interests; and with good management and the exercise of liberality on the part of the banks of this citywhich are well conducted-it is to be hoped that some amelioration will soon take place in the stringency of the times.

THE LATEST NEWS.

TREATY WITH SIAM-VISIT OF ONE OF THE LING OF SIAM TO AN AMERICAN MAN OF WAR - AME JUM WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1857.

Destatches were received to day at the State Departnent from Mr. Dodge, our Minister to Spain, relative to the Spanish Mexican Imbregito. He has just accertained that there "ill be nowar, and that all differences will be justed through the mediation of France and England. This is the first and only intelligence received from him for upwards of six months.

W. R. Calboun, of South Carolina, late an officer of the army, and nephe " of John G. Calboun, deceased, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris.

The Navy Department has received a letter, dated Lisbon, August 18, from Commander Oshigren, of the United States ordnance ship Plymouth. Arrangements were being made to leave next day. The pessage from the capes of Virginia to the Bay of Horia, Fayal, was made in ten and a half days. The ship is healthy and in good condition for which great credit is due to the officers. During the stay of the Ply mouth in Lisbon there had been no British or French ships of war there. A Dutch razen-the D Ruyter-was at the port when the ship arrived, and since the Gronigen, had come in from Holland, also a side whee steamer. Commander Dahlgren says:-

The De Ruyter is a large vessel, about the size of the Independence, and has on bearwa number of midship men who have pa seed the first stage of service in smaller vessels. The Gronigen brought the Prince of Oranga, who, being a naval officer, is meking a cruise. All the proper ceremonial due to his rank was observed on board the Plymouth. The Wissecar is the latest Dutch serve frigate, but few weeks in commission, and on a trial cruise. The commander afforced me every facility for icohing at her arrang ments. On the gun dock are sounted thenty gras, which are heavy thirty pounders, except eight shell guns. On the forecastle is a heavy pivot gub. which has similar appliances to those seen in the Hrillsh navy. The engine is nominally three hundred oner power, but can be worked to five handred, and can produce a speed of eight know per hour on smooth water. On Sunday evening the United States Musiater processed Oon mander Dahlgran to the King, who conversed at length on the surject of ordnance, in which he appeared exceedingly well vessel.

The Navy Dapartment has despatches from Commander The Navy Department has despatches from Commander

Foote, in command of the Portsmonth, dated "off Merian, Pivor Slam, Jone 16, 1257." The Portsmouth reaches Slam from Singapore on the 2s of May last, six days from spared for such an expedition accompanied Mr. Coasa Bradley, the bearer of the treaty, in the King's steamer provided for them by the King's directions. Com. Fact was present at the first interview between Mr. Braties discussed, relative pa ticolarly to our Sepate's rejection of the fifth art le. During their stay at Bangkok the officers were presented to both Kings, and treated with dieth guished consideration. The Second king having manifester much taterest in the ship, her armament, &c. was invited to go on board which he did, his visit being the first royal clam visit to a ship of any foreign nation. He was accompanied by a soit of twesty princes and sobler, and spert the greater part of two days on board, going on shore at night. A royal salute was fired in the honor, the battery was exercised, and the ship manonvered for his entertainment, &c. He sent presents of food and other necessary articles on board, for which pay ment was positively declined.

Worse'n European nations are doing much for the dorelopement of the commercial resources of the nation Sugar and rice are the principal experts, and though the fam machinery for the manufacture of the former is most imperient, is very abundant and cheap—three dollars or four dollars per hundred pounds. Several vessels were shen leading it for the United States — The export of rice

to China is great, and there were then in port there do Ameri an vessels, besides many of other nations, loading it for Bong Kong. The Chinese are their agriculturies.

Com. Foote attributes to the influence of the America missionaries the formation of most of the late treat Slam with Western nations, which he thinks are siready enabling that country to progress so rapidly.

I understand that quite a scene occurred on be one of our bay steamers a few days since. Cap ass Buchanan, of the Navy, mot Mr. Williams, of aryland. on he deck of the boat and rainted him, but the latter de clined to return it. Captain B. afterwards approaches "Yes," replied Mr. Williams, "but I dep't recognize right to speak to me." at the same time sp lying a epithet to the Captain Captain Suchapan was preparing for battle, but was knocked down before br had time u not effensively. The matter, I understand, is probable not yet finally discoved of These gentlemen had been neighbors and on intimate terms. Some little misunder standing was the cause of the difficulty.

The financial excitement has in a great measure subsided. The Sauk of Commerce continues to redeem in notes, but temporarily refuses deportions' checks. The run on the banking houses is discontinued, and they all

entinue to pay, and confidence is generall resto Of the sixty milhons of domestic specie exported dom the year ending the 30th of June. thirty one millions and nearly a third was bullion; and of the apward of twel-s millions and a half of specie imported, little less than ha was buillon. The above makes more specific the offices

Associate Justice Curtis was to-day officially notified of the acceptance of his resignation of his sest to the Supreme Court The President, through the Attorney General thanks him for postponing the time for it to take effect : ul the 1st of October.

News from California and the Sandwisi

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1867. The Charleston Courier of the 16th tost , motains the details of the news from California per Gentral america received by the Calawba. It is generally destitue

The Metropolitan theatre in San Francisco was burne In Washington Territory twenty fire democrats and fire

republicans had been elected representatives. Serves majority for Governor was 519 Sand wich Islands dates are to July 9. The came ere-

blight and the yield would be reduced one third.

The Empire City at Sorfolk. Nonrolk, Sept. 16, 1887.
The steamship Kurpire City has \$70,000 in specie for

The Quaber City at Havana MORILE, Soot. 16, 1867 The steamship Quaker City, from Havana the 18th test. has arrived here, but her news is unimportant.

to-day. She did not ascertale the amount of specie or

Sogar was firm and unchanged. The Sashville at Courieston

CH CRLESTON, Sept. 16, 1961. The United States mail steamship Nashville, strived here

Democratic State Convention of Massach NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICESS.

Borrow, Sept. 16, 1897.
The Democratic State Convention assembled in Trempus
Temple this forenoon. About six hundred delegates were present, and lease Davis, of Worcester, was chosen Present, receiving 828 votes out of 572 votes cast. Profile w ry to entering upon business the Conventos was as dres by the President, and also by Samuel W waidron B F.
Builer and others. A committee of one delegate from each
county, on the further permanent organization of the Courention, was then appointed

Having permanently organized, the Convention, are a brief discussion, nominate i Erasmus D. Beach, of Spring-field, for Governor, and Albert Currier, of Newburs pors, mously made by seclamation.

The other nominees are as follows:-For Sec State, Jonathan E Field, of Stockbridge; for Treas Charles Thompson, of Charlestown, for Auditor, S. L. Mead, of Nantucket; and for Attorney General, Ears Wi kinson, of Dedham.

Affairs in Albany.
THE MEETING OF THE DEMOGRATIC EDITORS OF MEN YORK STATE-THE CANAL PUND.

The social and business meeting of the democratic editors of the State held at Syracore last evening was well attended. Mr. Hagacorn, of the Syracuse Churier, prediscoursed, and a resolution was adopted to form a deme cratic association and hold similar meetings annually. A committee for next year was also appointed. The sopper took place at the Voorbees House, and was a superb

The inference drawn from a letter addressed by Audito Senton to the Canal Commissioners, in which the embar rared state of the caras fund is alluded to that the State No attempt to borrow has been made by the State

The Maine Election

PORTLAND, Sept. 6, 1881 We have to-day returns from only twenty-six adel tional towns, which give a republicae majority of 1, 80 which is more favorable to the republicant than was led cated yester ay The vote thus far (201 towns) stands:-Morrell, 26 008; Swith, 26,768—republican majority 9,246 Last year the same towns gare Samlin 47,178, Wells and Fatien 34,508—republican majority 12,672.

Sr Louis, Sept 16, 1887.
Five hundred troops left Leavenworth on the 9th for The St Joseph Journal of the 10th gives an account

battle between Col Summer's command and a band of indians about the middle of August, on the Arkanese The same paper says the report of the slaughter of four

Burning of a Cotton Mill NEW MARKET, N H . Sept 16, 1857

Mill No. 2 of the Newmarket Cotton Company was deep royed by fire this marning Loss \$100,000, of which \$44,000 is larured in Boston Ro-Opening of the Philadelphia Academy of

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 16, 1861.

Our Academy of Music re opened this evening with the Rozant callet troupe, in "Faceton." The house was br lianily crowded, and the artis os were well med enther setically The piece was produced in matchiese style, the scenery surpassing anything ever heretofore attempts

Stocks steady Pennsylvanis (ave. 50; Societ Steady Pennsylvanis (ave. 50; Societ Stational, 45; Long Island Railrond, 5%; Ponnsylvanis Railrond, 44.

Stocks stead: Pennsylvanis dives, 90; Searing Saircad, 254; Worts Canal, 45; Long Island Railroad, 5A; Ponnsylvania Railroad, 44.

New Outnam, Sept. 16, 1867.

Cutton market bugyant. Saice to day, 400 bales, at 15 %c a 16 %c, for middling to good middling. Receipts list week, 440 bales. Flour, 5a a \$5.20. Mixed corn, 5d. a 760. Felghts—Cotton to Havre, 10. Storling exchange 8 per cent premium, and on New York 1 per cent. At 18 %c a 16 %c. 16 %c.